

# The Macdonald FARM Journal



OL. 22, NO. 6

JUNE, 1961

Mastitis — Enemy Number One  
June Is Dairy Month  
Early Settlement of Cowansville  
Home Economics & Your Career



THE GOOD OLD DAYS





THE MACDONALD LASSIE



# Editorial

## Missing — A National Dairy Policy

*June is dairy month.* And normally April is dairy policy month. But not in 1961. Announcements of federal dairy policy for 1961 indicate that the policy for 1960 will be continued. With a deteriorating dairy situation some changes in national dairy policy were certainly to be expected.

In 1960 about 45% of the milk sold from Canadian farms was for butterfat and most of this was used in the manufacture of butter. It earned for farmers 34.5% of total cash revenue from the sale of milk. The fluid trade absorbed 34.8% of farm sales and returned 49% of the cash income from the sale of milk. Milk used for cheese and other manufactured products accounted for 20% of the milk sold and 16% of the cash returns.

In 1960 per capita consumption of butter declined by 1.23 pounds from 1959. Since 1957 it has fallen by 3.23 pounds while per capita consumption of margarine has been rising. During the same period per capita consumption of fluid milk and cream has slipped slightly, but consumption of cheese has shown a slight increase. At the beginning of 1961 butter stocks were 114 million pounds or about 6 million pounds above a year earlier. The situation has been confounded still further by butter production running about 7% above that of 1960 for the first months of 1961.

If we project a continuation of present trends, which mean a decline of about one pound per person in butter consumption for 1961, we can anticipate a decrease in butter consumption of 15 million pounds or slightly more. Add to this an increase in butter production of even 3 to 5% and we can expect 10 to 15 million pounds more production. Given this situation it is obvious that unless something is done the gap between butter production and consumption will widen this year.

Where could dairy policy go from here? Dairy farmers, especially manufacturing milk producers, are already caught in a very bad position. A reduction of 2 or 3 cents

in the support level on butter is a possibility. However, it would depress the dairy industry further unless accompanied by aggressive accompanying policies for other dairy products.

Other more attractive opportunities are available. The government could subsidize butter consumption. It could embark on a long range programme of butter subsidization which would move the present oversupply and which would allow a gradual adjustment of butter production to consumption. The amount of the subsidy could be diminished gradually to avoid antagonizing consumers.

Action on butter should be accompanied by programmes on other manufactured products. If present consumption patterns indicate a long range trend then it is time that butter should assume less importance for the welfare of the whole dairy industry. We should attach less importance to the butter situation when considering the industry as a whole. With this in mind the dried whole milk purchase and export programme could be expanded. It should also be possible to move much larger quantities of dried skim milk to needy countries through various international organizations such as agencies affiliated with the United Nations and the Colombo Plan.

Ontario cheese farmers through the Ontario Cheese Marketing Board have financed out of their own pockets the export of 15-20 million pounds of cheese per year over the past several years to the United Kingdom. This has made an important contribution to the dairy industry. This programme should be tied into the cheese price support programme operated through the Agricultural Stabilization Board. By co-ordinating its activities with the Ontario Cheese Marketing Board, the Stabilization Board could draw on the valuable marketing experience of the cheese producers and might also add impetus to this programme.

Provincial regulations concerning the production, distribution and sale of milk have a bearing on the

industry. In practically all provinces the present complex of industry regulations leaves much to be desired. It is to be hoped that in Quebec and Ontario at least, which produce about 70% of the total output of the Canadian industry, that provincial governments will act to remove some of the anomalies which may be serving as incentives to production such as unrealistic schemes for setting quotas and protected markets. Both provinces are presently studying the situation and we should be able to look for action soon. In Ontario the study group favoured improving the quality of milk, a step which would reduce output by forcing low quality producers out of business and which might also increase consumption as quality improves.

Finally the changing consumption patterns should suggest to producers the wisdom of advertising and of catering to consumer desires in the form of new products. Advertising will help to hold consumption at present per capita levels and producers should support the present programme more strongly than they have in the past.

The present federal dairy policy is inadequate and should be broadened and supplemented. The present stationary stand will not be sufficient to meet the present surplus situation. Although the problem is difficult, it can be solved by an integrated programme which takes into account all aspects of the industry if supported by governments and farmers.

### COVER PICTURE

Cover picture of an old butter factory in the Cowansville-Dunham region. Picture was taken around turn of century and was preserved on a glass negative. If anyone possessing old pictures of interest to our readers would lend them to the Macdonald Farm Journal, it would be most appreciated. We promise to return them to owner in condition in which received.



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## Observations

### RIVER OF OOZE

It seems the Quebec government is finally going to do something about the current practice of dumping raw sewage into rivers. Our only comment is: It's about time!

If the route of a drop of water between Kingston and Sorel could but be traced it could show a rather devious trip to the sea. It would likely be a story that would make most people swear off water forever. Each year enough waste from the City of Montreal must be poured into the St. Lawrence to stop the river completely if it were not oozed in slowly. The same is probably true of smaller cities on smaller rivers.

Given the government proposals, some enforcement and money, we may yet cleanse our streams. The Indians will still be 'way ahead of us as caretakers of water resources, but at least we will have made a badly needed start.

### NO MORE EXCUSES

Farmers, particularly those heavily dependent on sales of pulp, have every right to rejoice as the Quebec government brings down legislation requiring pulp and paper companies to buy farm pulp. For the last two years, ever since farmers have been well enough organized to negotiate the sale of pulp under the Quebec Agricultural Marketing Law, they have been thwarted and frustrated by a few companies who have refused to bargain with them. Since most companies had ample crown limits they had a good supply of pulp and would only buy on their own terms. Now it appears that the Ministry of Lands and Forests will keep a close check on crown permits. Companies will henceforth be expected to buy all farm pulp at a reasonable price. If they don't their permit may be threatened.

This step is welcomed. It remedies an old abuse practised by a

few companies but which affected thousands of farmers. It is to be hoped that the intent of the legislation will be carried out.

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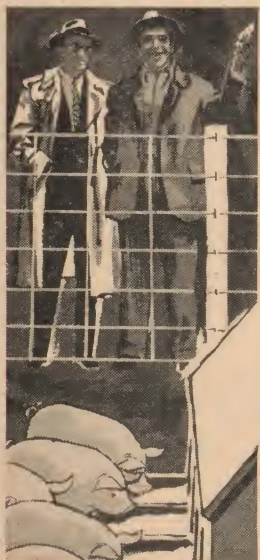


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# Mastitis

## Enemy No. 1 of Dairymen

EVERY dairy man has his profits cut by mastitis. Mastitis is so common that cases of it strike practically all dairy herds every year. Because mastitis cuts profits before they are even made, it is difficult for dairymen to determine just how great the losses due to this disease are. An estimate of losses to Canadian farmers caused by mastitis in 1959 is about \$25 millions. Although on-farm losses may be large, another source of trouble for dairymen is raising its ugly head — the danger of a public health scare due to residue from antibiotics used in the treatment of mastitis remaining in milk.

### *Mastitis Losses — On and Off the Farm*

On-farm losses due to mastitis occur in a number of ways. Heading the list is the cost of replacing animals whose milking lifetime has been shortened by mastitis. Nine out of ten cows that are replaced in a dairy herd are replaced for one of two reasons; mastitis or sterility, and these causes rate about equally.

Suppose, as frequently happens, that a cow loses a "quarter" due to mastitis infection. This causes a fall in milk production and also in the sale value of the animal. Even if the infected quarter is not lost, production will be lowered considerably by the infection. Depending on the dairy to which it is shipped, mastitis infected milk may also be rejected, cutting income still further. Mastitis may cause the death of animals. Although such acute cases are not common, they do occur.

Another on-farm cost due to mastitis is the cost of drugs used to treat infections. These antibiotics are expensive and their cost can mount quickly. And, as we shall see in a moment, they are not always effective.

Besides causing rather obvious losses on the farm, mastitis is a public health hazard. Mastitis infections transmitted through milk may occasionally cause disease in man. More serious, however, is that fact that 10% of the population is sensitive to drugs which are used

in the treatment of mastitis. Since a residue from antibiotics used in mastitis treatment remains in the milk, it may cause complications to the persons who consume the milk if they are sensitive to or allergic to the antibiotic concerned. Also, if antibiotics are constantly present in the milk supply, bacterial organisms may become resistant to treatments using these drugs, making them powerless to control certain disease outbreaks in the future.

Dairy farmers should be concerned about this public health problem. Members of the medical profession and public health officers are becoming more worried about the harmful effects of such antibiotics. Should this develop into general scare, as the butterfat issue has done, it could be very harmful to milk and dairy products consumption.

Finally, it should be noted that residues of these antibiotics which remain in milk interfere with the making of cheese and buttermilk.

### *Causes of Mastitis*

Mastitis is caused by bacterial infections. The tiny microbes which cause the infections can be grown in laboratories in special media. Two types of bacteria cause most of the mastitis troubles which bother

dairymen. One type is caused by streptococci which are tiny, round microbes, found in chains. The second type is caused by staphylococci which are similar to the streptococci microbes only slightly larger. These are found in clusters.

Ten years ago 85 to 90% of mastitis was of the streptococcal type. However, antibiotics have been very effective in dealing with this type of mastitis whereas the staphylococcal type is more difficult to treat. It has built up a resistance to antibiotics and today is responsible for about 45% of mastitis outbreaks. Mastitis streptococci live only in the tissues of the cow whereas staphylococci may live in the animal's surroundings, making it more difficult to combat.

Dairymen are fortunate that mastitis can occur only through injuries to the udder or through the teat canal. It cannot be transmitted through breathing or eating. Sanitation is therefore the key to mastitis prevention and control, although there are secondary causes against which the farmer should guard.

### *Secondary Causes*

As with the common cold in humans, cows are more predisposed  
(Continued on page 8)



### **MAMMARY GLAND**

Most mastitis infection enters through teat orifice.

Excessive vacuum or prolonged milking pinches off blood supply at these points.

Mucous membrane.

Skin

Circular muscle fibres that keep teat orifice closed between milkings.

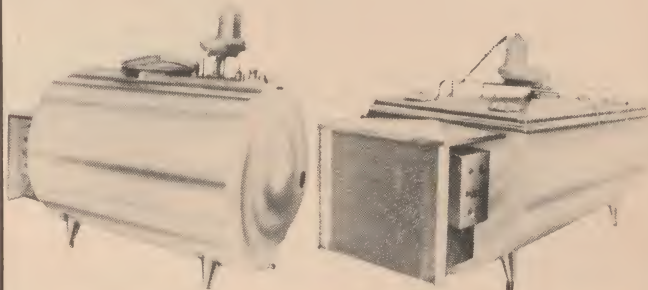




Dr. Dale taking milk sample from suspected cow.

Dr. D. G. Dale recently addressed farmers in Brome County on the Mastitis problem in dairy herds. His comments and recommendations of detection and control of Mastitis brought forth many questions. For the benefit of other dairy-men the Journal is pleased to print a summary of Dr. Dale's remarks. Dr. Dale is Professor of Animal Pathology in the Department of Animal Science.

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## MASTITIS

(From page 6)

to mastitis if they are under some form of stress which weakens their resistance to disease. This stress may be of many forms — a change in surroundings or feeding practices or any other conditions which may reduce the ability of the cow to fight the bacteria. Secondary causes include:

- 1) Breeding — surveys indicate that cows are more likely to contract mastitis in the period from calving to one month after conception.
- 2) Feeding — recent evidence suggests that herds receiving feeds containing hormone materials such as estrogens are more prone to mastitis. Grass silage with a high legume content is a common feed of this type. To date this is the only evidence that links feeding materials or practices to mastitis.
- 3) Genetic — mastitis has never been proved to run in cow families. However, it is more common in high producing cows. Since breeders select for production obviously mastitis appears to run in high producing families although there is no scientific proof of this.
- 4) Udder conformation — as a rule "easy milkers" are more prone to mastitis since in this type of cow the teat opening is not as tightly closed and therefore bacteria can gain entrance more easily. Obviously, a cow with poor udder suspension which makes the udder more likely to be bumped and bruised is more prone to udder injury and this invites infection.
- 5) Management — milking procedures are most important. There appears to be little difference between different milking machines as far as mastitis prevalence is concerned if the machines are properly handled. For this reason it is important to select the machine which is easiest to operate. Leaving the milker on too long is a prime cause of mastitis as tissues are deadened and the teat is left in a bloodless condition which makes it less resistant to bacteria. This practice also tends to expose the mucous membrane which lines the teat canal. This membrane is very sensitive to infection and is the avenue of entry of most mastitis infections. Improper vacuum may also be a source of trouble. The milking machine should be



After a sample of milk has been taken from each quarter an equal volume of reagent, which colours the milk a bluish-black, is added. The mixture is swirled and then the paddle is tilted slightly. Mastitis-free milk drains quickly to the lower slope of the cup while milk from infected quarters drains more slowly because of clots. The above picture shows Mastitis-infected milk in the top two cups which are a dark colour.

checked occasionally for proper function by a competent serviceman.

- 6) Barn construction — housing is most important. It should be such as to result in a minimum of udder damage and injury. High door sills, short stalls, crowding should be particularly avoided.

### How Mastitis is Spread

L

The foremost reason for the spread of mastitis is inadequate sanitation. Since mastitis bacteria enter the udder through the teat canal, sanitary precautions concerning teats and udder should be strictly observed.

Unless sanitation is perfect, the presence of carrier animals in the herd may cause the spread of mastitis. These animals may exhibit symptoms of mastitis only infrequently, but may still be quite capable of passing the bacteria on

## Antibiotic Mean Trouble

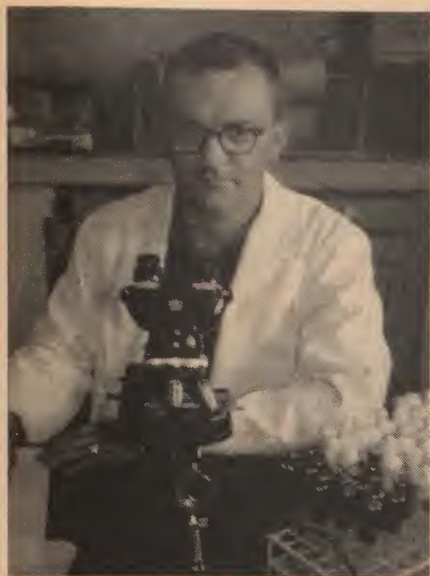
**E**DUCATIONAL campaigns have so far failed to improve the situation and the regulations are being made stricter. Under Canada's Food and Drugs Act, milk containing antibiotics is considered adulterated. It may be seized and destroyed, and those responsible for the presence of antibiotics in it may be fined or jailed. Many distributors have already set up laboratory facilities for detecting penicillin in milk, and are suspending the shippers for at least 48 hours when the drug is found.

Prompt action must be taken to eliminate penicillin from our milk supplies. If not, the dairy industry may receive very unfavorable publicity, which would surely have a bad effect on sales of milk and dairy products and on income of the producer. **THE DAIRY FARMER IS THE ONLY PERSON WHO CAN MAKE SURE THAT NO MILK CONTAINING PENICILLIN GOES TO MARKET.** He must do this by strictly following the directions supplied with the antibiotics, namely **WHEN COWS ARE TREATED WITH AN ANTIBIOTIC, THE MILK THEY GIVE WITHIN 72 HOURS AFTER THE LAST TREATMENT SHALL NOT BE MARKETING. UNLESS THE RESIDUES ARE KEPT OUT OF MILK, THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IS SURE TO BE CONTROLLED MORE STRICTLY AND PENICILLIN MAY BE BANNED FOR THE TREATMENT OF MASTITIS.** A ban would be unfortunate, since penicillin is very useful when used properly.

**THE MASTITIS PROBLEM CANNOT BE SOLVED BY TREATMENT ALONE.** Prevention is far more important than treatment. Most authorities agree that good herd management is the key to control of mastitis. This means taking all possible steps to keep the cows comfortable: gentle handling; proper feeding; roomy stalls with adequate bedding; avoidance of chilling from drafts, lying on cold ground, etc.; avoidance of injury to the udders and teats from high sills, fences, and other objects; and especially **PROPER CARE IN USING MILKING MACHINES.** Some emphasize the importance of sanitation in keeping the disease from spreading, but this is really an aspect of good management. Others stress laboratory tests of milk to discover what organism has infected the udder; the most effective treatment can then be prescribed. Without good management, adequate control of mastitis is practically impossible.

Reproduced from "Mastitis Must Be Beaten" Publication 1082 of Canada Department of Agriculture. Copies may be obtained from Information Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.





Dr. Dale at microscope.

to others unless strict sanitation procedures are observed.

### Control

There is only one control for mastitis. That is prevention. Because mastitis is not due to a single pathogenic organism such as is the case with brucellosis or tuberculosis, but to a variety of different bacteria, it is most difficult to eliminate from the herd. We should regard elimination as a pipe dream and concentrate on control which is possible.

Within the last year research veterinarians and bacteriologists at the Ontario Veterinary College have announced the development of a successful method of combatting the spread of mastitis in dairy herds. The system advocated by Dr. Barnum and Neubold is simple and relatively inexpensive. In brief, two new procedures are employed at milking time.

1. The teat cups of the milking machine are disinfected between cows by immersing them in hot water (170° - 180°Fht.) for a period of 15 seconds. The correct water temperature is maintained in the barn by the use of an electrically heated, thermostatically controlled pail.
2. Immediately after milking the teats of the cow are dipped in one or other of two recommended teat disinfection solutions. The solutions that have been tested and are recommended at the present time are Hibitane Teat Dip and Bovadine Tamed Iodine Teat Dip.

It was stressed by this research team that *both* of these procedures had to be followed to obtain satisfactory results. Where both proce-

dures were carried out the spread of mastitis was definitely stopped. It should be stressed that this method will not cure existing cases. It is designed to *prevent* new cases. Farmers wishing to employ this method should consult their veterinarians with a view to cleaning up existing infections first. Once the herd is clean it should now be possible to keep it that way by the use of a little extra care at milking time.

### Detection

To be able to control the disease effectively, the dairyman must be able to detect it. There are several simple tests. The most reliable of the simple and straightforward tests is the use of a strip cup. When preparing the cow for milking two or three squirts of milk from each teat should be sufficient to show any trace of mastitis as the milk clot will show on the filter in the top of the cup. The strip cup should be used at least once each day and preferably each milking. It is cheap and fast.

A very reliable test, the California Mastitis Test, requires more experience and is more costly. It also takes more time. Since it requires interpretation the person making the test should be experienced, in order to detect trace reactions. It is an ideal test to make every one or two weeks because of its reliability, but the dairy farmer should have instruction in using it.

The most precise of the mastitis detection methods is the "herd bacteriological mastitis survey". Since careful sampling technique and familiarity with laboratory procedures are absolutely essential the services of a veterinarian are necessary to successfully apply this method.

The lab tests will reveal what bacteria are causing the disease and should also indicate what antibiotic is most effective and economical in controlling it. This test is recommended in herds which are badly diseased as it makes it possible to set up a plan of control by dividing the herd into disease free animals, slightly infected ones and badly infected ones. By caring for the clean part of the herd first it is easier to prevent the spread of the disease and to treat the diseased animals. It will be necessary to make several such tests to determine progress in cleaning up the herd.

My final recommendations to dairymen are as follows: concentrate on control today rather than

## WATCH LEPTOSPIROSIS — IT CAN BE PREVENTED

During recent years it has been found that leptospiral infection in North American cattle and swine is more widespread than originally suspected. Dr. P. J. G. Plummer, Director of the Animal Pathology Laboratories of the Canada Department of Agriculture, believes that although this increase may be real, it could be due merely to the greater use of diagnostic facilities. These facilities are continually being improved through joint Field and Laboratory Research.

*In most outbreaks in cattle in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, however, no association with swine has been observed.*

Among wild animals found to be carriers of leptospirosis are mice, rats, voles, hedgehogs and skunks but their role in relation to the disease in domestic livestock has not yet been fully determined.

Effective control of this infection is difficult. Leptospirae are much more dangerous when shed into a favorable environment; they will survive for many days in wet alkaline surroundings but die rapidly on dry ground or pasture, particularly when the soil is acid. Cattle should not be exposed to surface water which has been contaminated with urine. Vaccines are available but their effective practical application is difficult.

### CHEESE SALES SOAR

Per capita consumption of cheese (in terms of our ever expanding population the only fair yardstick for measuring increased consumption is on a per capita basis) has risen substantially over a 20 year period. This figure was 3.6 in 1938 and had increased to 6.8 in 1958. It is easy to see that the net increase was well in excess of 60 million pounds per year. The trend continues. The influx of Europeans from countries where cheese is a staple is contributing to this rise, as is the ever growing popularity of foreign type cookery and the increased willingness of the Canadian homemaker to try new food items.

hoping for some miracle eradication program to be set up. Sanitation, which is up to the operator, is the best means of control. Do not rely on the wholesale use of antibiotics. They are not always effective and unrestricted use could eventually decrease consumption of dairy products.



# June is Dairy Month

The above title has two important applications to dairy farmers. In the first place it is the month when the national organization, "The Dairy Farmers of Canada", conducts its big push to advertise and promote the sale of dairy products. In addition it is the month, from the production point of view, in which dairying is at its best. Cattle have been turned from their winter quarters onto lush spring grass. The work of caring for the herd has been cut to a minimum. Gone, for a period of a few months, are the endless chores of the winter season. It is a welcome change. Efficiency of milk production is also at its peak. The lush, rapidly growing grass provides an abundance of high quality feed. The feeding of expensive meal mixtures can be substantially reduced. The result is high production with a minimum of labour and expense. June is truly dairy month.

The advertising and sales promotion work of the Dairy Farmers of Canada is of vital interest and concern to all producers. Its success is dependent on the contributions that are made to the fund. One cent per pound of butterfat is requested and purchasers of milk and cream in the Province are being asked to make this deduction from the June payments.

Farmers should welcome the opportunity to take part in this program. It is an investment which, if given the support it deserves, will pay a substantial premium in the way of returns.

The importance of advertising and sales promotion should not require justification in our economy. Each one of us is subject to its influence constantly; in the newspapers and magazines, on radio and television, in stores and places of business in the form of point of sale displays and promotions.

All of this effort is costly and the amount of money spent on various forms of advertising and sales promotion is tremendous. It is estimated that the margarine and soft drink interests, two important competitors of the dairy industry, spent in 1960 \$14,000,000.00 for this purpose.

Expenses of this nature are not made by these and other industries without assurance that the results justify the cost. It is all part of

By D. A. FINLAYSON

Mr. Finlayson is a dairy farmer at Ormstown, Que., and was recently elected a Director of the Montreal Milk Producers' Co-operative. He speaks out on the competitive need for dairy men to advertise.

what is required to-day to get a fair share of the market and unless our industry keeps pace in this connection our products will be replaced by other substitutes.

Dairying to-day is not in as healthy condition as we, the producers, would like. There are surpluses in many of our products, and while these may not be excessively large in relation to total volume of production, they exert a serious depressing effect on prices at a time when costs of production continue to constantly increase.

Our industry has made a lot of progress in efficiency. Production per animal has increased and labour saving equipment has enabled greater output per man, resulting in a trend towards larger units. These changes have been necessary to stay in business. It is a desirable situation in that it is progressive. Unfortunately consumer demand for our products has not kept pace with our increased production. We

are losing out to competitive products in all too many of our excellent foods.

When we analyze this situation and realize the efforts and expense made by other industries in the field of advertising and sales promotion, we cannot avoid the conclusion that our contributions for this purpose have been seriously inadequate.

We have quality products of unsurpassed nutritional values. We have the ability to efficiently produce these products. The population of our country continues to increase at a rate which should utilize our increased production providing we get our fair share of the market. Let us, therefore, get behind our national organization and contribute wholeheartedly the funds required to do a thorough job in the field of advertising and sales promotion.

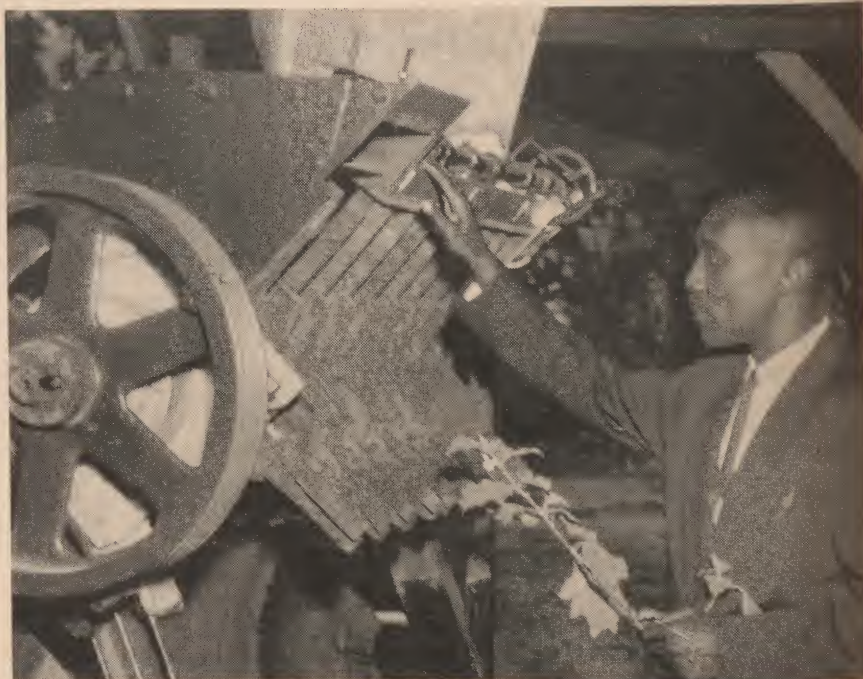
## PUBLICATIONS

Comparison of the Power Costs of Tractors Pub. 1040; November 1960

Control of Cattle Lice Pub. 1006; June 1960

Both publications available from the Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## Jamaican Children Undernourished



In an effort to obtain more protein — Jamaica lacks 5,000 tons annually in protein for the diet of under-three-year age group — cucumber leaves are ground, strained and heated. Cucumber plants will grow anywhere in Jamaica and it is hoped that protein can be produced from the leaves at low cost.



## PURCHASE PREMIUMS AND INCREASED AID FOR THE TRANSPORT OF AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE

The Quebec Department of Agriculture has just announced changes which have been made in its policy for the encouragement of the use of ground limestone in agriculture. During the current budgetary year, which ends on the 31st of March 1962, as a result of an agreement with the Dominion Department of Agriculture the Provincial Government will grant a premium of \$2.00 a ton on limestone purchased in bags, and of \$1.00 a ton on limestone bought in bulk.

The entire cost of shipment of limestone by rail or water will be paid. In the case of limestone delivered, from quarry to farm, by truck, compensation at the rate of 10 cents a ton will be paid for each of the first ten miles, and of 5 cents a ton for each of the following thirty miles, up to a maximum of \$2.50 a ton.

Dr. Ernest Mercier, Deputy-minister of Agriculture points out that provision has also been made for farms and pioneer settlements far from railways. In such cases, transportation grants will be made as follows: If limestone has to be shipped by rail from the quarry to the nearest railway station and thence by truck to the farm, the Department of Agriculture will pay (on the basis of mileages given in the official Canadian Railway Guide) starting with the sixth mile, a grant of 10 cents per ton for each of the next ten miles, and of 5 cents per ton for each of the thirty miles following that, up to a limit of \$2.50 a ton.

Dr. Mercier has explained that, although this policy is at present administered by the Department of Agriculture, pioneer settlers will benefit from it as well as established farmers.

The use of limestone was greatly increased in Quebec in 1960, when 529, 802 tons were applied, or 175,551 more than in the previous year. Farmers are coming more and more to understand the major role played by applications of limestone in neutralizing acid soils, improving their structure, and allowing plants to take up more easily certain nutrient elements added to the soil in the form of organic and commercial fertilizers (providing there is adequate drainage).

According to statistics drawn up by the division of soil amendments,

## THE CONTROL OF RED MITE OF APPLES TREES

The European red mite is one of the worst pests of apple orchards in southwestern Quebec. It is very widespread and causes considerable damage every year. Red mites suck sap from the leaves, which become pale, turn yellowish or brownish and fall. As a result, the trees become less vigorous and the apples smaller, to the detriment of future crops.

This mite (or acarid) overwinters in the egg stage on the bark of the branches. It hatches very early in spring and reaches the adult stage very quickly. Thus, several generations are produced in the course of the season. For the control of this pest, Mr. Marcel Mailloux of the Quebec Department of Agriculture recommends "preventive treatments" in spring or "eradicant treatments" in summer, as follows:

### 1. "Preventive treatments" are

agricultural limestone was used last year in the Province of Quebec at an average rate of 4.32 tons per farm, as compared with only 1.87 tons in 1956.

It may be mentioned that this average of 4.32 tons per farm was exceeded in twenty counties of Quebec. The first ten of these, in order of the amount of limestone used, were Wolfe (24.04 tons), Richmond (16.95), Témiscouata (14.26), Iberville (13.20), St-Jean (12.95), St-Hyacinthe (11.60), Rouville (11.55), Yamaska (10.89), Nicolet (9.41) and Richelieu (8.87).

This year, by the changes made in its manner of encouraging the agricultural practice of liming, the Department of Agriculture is giving definite proof of its intention to help the greatest possible number of farmers and settlers to take advantage of this long-advocated method of correcting acid soils (which are usually unsuitable for the growing of legumes and are not conducive to big yields of crops).

It should be understood that, in order to qualify for the subsidy for rail or water transport, the shipments must be made in complete carloads of 30 tons or more; and each complete carload must be accompanied by a delivery permit issued by the Quebec Department of Agriculture. These permits are issued in duplicate by the local agronomist to the purchasing farmer or settler.

Q.D.A.

more effective since they put a stop to the building up of big populations of mites during the summer. Four miticides may be used for this purpose:

GENITE 50-W, a single application at the pink-bud stage at the rate of 1½ pounds per 100 gallons of water, or 4 pounds to the acre;

TEDION 25-W, one application at the pink-bud stage and another at the calyx stage, at the rate of ½ pound per 100 gallons of water, or 1 pound to the acre;

KELTHANE 18.5-W, one application at the pink-bud stage and another at the calyx stage, at the rate of 1 pound per 100 gallons of water, or 3 pounds to the acre;

OVEX 50-W, three applications: the first at the pink-bud stage at the rate of ¼ pound per 100 gallons of water, or ½ pound to the acre; the second at the calyx stage at the rate of ½ pound per 100 gallons of water, or 1 pound to the acre; and the third, ten days later, at the same rate as the second one.

2. "Eradicant treatments", necessary if there are five to ten mites per leaf on the inside of the tree, are usually applied about the middle of July. Three miticides are recommended:

TRITHION 25-W, at the rate of 1¼ pounds per 100 gallons of water, or 5 pounds to the acre;

MALATHION 25-W, at the rate of 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water, or 13 pounds to the acre;

KELTHANE 18.5-W, at the rate of 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water, or 8 pounds to the acre;

As a rule, a single application of TRITHION or KELTHANE is effective for a period of three to four weeks.

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**COWS MAY BE REPLACED —**  
*A synthetic milk is now in use in Guatemala. It is made of corn, cottonseed flour and other vegetable matter and is fortified with vitamin A. The substitute milk has been developed over the past 7 years and is now being sold for about 1 cent a glass in Guatemala. It is expected that it will soon be on sale in other Latin American countries and in the southern United States.*

*Ohio Farm Bureau News*



## LASTING PASTURES

## Settlement Grants to Farmers' Sons

**S**INCE the Provincial Farm Credit Act was amended during the recent session of the legislature, there has been some confusion between it and the system of grants which help to establish farmers' sons. The following questions and answers concern the grants available to assist in establishing farmers' sons on farms and should clear up some of the confusion.

*What is the amount of the grant?*

The grant is for a total of \$1,000 for new establishments and is authorized by a law sanctioned the 18th December, 1958.

*Is the grant paid in one lump payment?*

No. It is paid in five annual instalments of \$200.

*Are the sums paid to the son?*

No. The instalments are paid to the father but they must be used to establish his son on a farm. *When can the father obtain this aid?*

This assistance is available to those who are financially unable to establish their sons on the land or who would have difficulty doing it without help. Also, the father must agree to help his son live until the farm is in condition to provide him with sufficient revenues to meet his obligations and he should also do his best to help the son improve his farm.

*What are the age requirements for the son?*

He must be at least 20 and not over 40.

*Can a bachelor benefit from this grant?*

The son must be married or be planning to get married within a reasonable delay of not more than two years following the official authorization for payment of the grant.

*Why is there such a restriction?*

As a general rule farmers' sons are serious about having their own farm when they decide to get married. Premature establishments are not advisable and the third payment of the grant will not be made unless the son is married.

*Are there other restrictions?*

The son must be familiar enough with farming to be able to earn his living by operating a farm. When he receives his second instalment of the grant, he must be operating the farm to his profit.

*Does the Department consider the land, buildings, etc.?*

The land must be deeded, a mi-

nimum of 25 acres in cultivation and constitute an agricultural unit from which a living can be made. It must have a house and reasonable stable.

If one of the buildings is lacking, the request for the grant will be considered when the father agrees to build within the year following the payment of the first instalment of the grant. If both buildings are lacking the father must undertake to build one before payment of the second instalment and the other before the third instalment is paid. *Is it possible to buy the land and then obtain the grant?*

A request for a grant will not be valid if it is made more than two years after the purchase of the farm by the son. However, this delay may be prolonged if the son has not operated the farm to his profit or if he has not resided on it before requesting the grant.

*Can a son already operating his own farm obtain the grant?*

No grant may be paid to the son of a farmer if he is already established on a reasonable unit.

*What happens in the case of a farm already subsidized?*

Whoever establishes himself on a farm already subsidized may receive the balance of the unpaid instalments of \$200 each. The farm is not considered to be subsidized when the total amount of the grants as authorized by the law then in force has been paid to a farmer 10 years or more before.

*Can one benefit more than once from this programme?*

A farmer's son who has already received, under the old regulations, \$300 in subsidy before the 1st of April, 1957, cannot benefit from any other payment even if he sets himself up on another farm.

*What happens if there are loans or mortgages?*

No grant will be authorized if the contract of sale of the son contains a repurchase clause, or a clause of annulment without at least 90 days notice or a mortgage or a contract to pay on demand unless this sum is less than 50% of the value of the farm.

Other information and forms to be used in applying for the grant to assist in establishing farmers' sons may be obtained by writing to:

Division of Farm Establishments, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Quebec, P.Q.

R.D.A.

Nothing is more important than a really good pasture for keeping the yield of milk up and the cost of producing it down. This is because good pasture supplies cheap and fairly perfect food, rich in proteins, mineral salts, and vitamins. Paul Robert of the Quebec Department of Agriculture remarks that for some years past, rapid and constant progress has been made in the improvement of our pastures.

Nevertheless, in spite of this progress, and even though the acreage of improved pasture per head of cattle has increased, and our dairy farmers are now in the habit of using better judgement in deciding which of their fields to put into pasture, and are making more regular use of the forage seed mixtures which are recommended for pastures; it is still probably true to say that we have a good way to go yet in prolonging the life of our pastures. More adequate use of fertilizers and wise and methodical control of grazing must play a big part in making pastures last longer.

The drainage and preparation of the land for sowing down to pasture, the choice of seed and the application of fertilizer at seeding time all affect the successful making of a pasture; but we must also try to make our grasslands yield as much as possible for as long as possible.

A great deal is expected from the plants we grow for pastures. While being exposed to usually intense grazing, they must grow fast and make a good, strong root system which can get for them the water, nitrates, and mineral elements they need to renew their cropped foliage, their stems or flowers in the case of Ladino clover, and to enable them to become resistant enough to live on into the years to come.

It is thus absolutely essential that the soil provide the pasture plants not only with a favourable place to grow, but also with enough (and even to spare) of readily and immediately available nutrient elements. That is why our pastures must be treated, plentifully and often enough, with fertilizers of the type and composition they need: this is an excellent way to ensure the survival of sod crops.

Grazing management has likewise an important part to play, but of all the factors which can influence the life of a pasture, it is perhaps the most neglected. On many farms, there is not yet enough improved pasture, especially



in regions where much natural pasture is available. As a result, from the beginning of summer onward, the improved pastures are often grazed right down to the roots, so that the plants do not have a proper chance to develop and their root systems remain weak and inadequate: it is not surprising if they fail to survive the *hardships* of the first winter.

A dairy farm should therefore have enough improved pasture — at least one acre per cow. This implies that there ought to be more than enough grass at the beginning of the season if there is expected to be sufficient during the hot weather. This is where a silo can prove very useful, by making it possible to ensile the forage from the surplus pasture, about the 15th to the 20th of June; and also by permitting valuable grazing on the aftermath of this, about the 15th of July when the other sections of the pasture will be needing a fairly long rest.

The division of the sections of pasture into smaller plots also has considerable advantages. It tends to prolong the life of the pasture, inasmuch as a small plot of pasture is usually grazed more evenly and less patchily, so that it is given a complete rest sooner. This method also generally eliminates the problem of ungrazed, unwanted plants which one often neglects to know when they need it.

Finally, it is a good thing to remember that, although fairly close grazing favours the growth of grasses, this rule does not apply in the case of pastures based on Ladino clover or alfalfa (two plants which are easily damaged by too intense grazing).

Thus, controlled grazing, methodically and intelligently managed, definitely has a big effect on the duration of our pastures and on the amount of fodder they will yield. In any case, it is a good idea to give the system a trial: the results are sure to be convincing.

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## CHEMICAL WEEDKILLERS FOR POTATO FIELDS

The use of herbicides to destroy weeds in fields of potatoes and thus reduce the costs of cultivation, is beginning to be fairly general. Mr. Gilles Emond of the Quebec Department of Agriculture makes the following recommendations:

In fields where broad-leaved weeds are a problem, the amine salt of DNBP is used, applied at the rate of one gallon per acre of the

## HOW TO PREVENT LOSS OF PIGLETS

The prevention of losses amongst piglets depends on attention to a host of details which are of the utmost importance in pig raising. A sow in pig, who will be giving birth to a litter of twelve piglets or even more, should be getting proper feed so that, at birth, the young ones will be strong, vigorous and easy to rear. She should have all the proteins, vitamins and minerals (calcium, phosphorus, salt, iodine, and iron) that she needs to make normal piglets. Her food should therefore be well balanced. Mr. M.A. Dionne of the Quebec Department of Agriculture gives the following advice.

No farm grain should be fed alone. The sow's ration should be made up of several grains. Those most recommended are oats, barley, wheat bran, and screenings.

commercial product in at least 50 gallons of water. If a serious infestation of annual grasses is feared, DALAPON at the rate of 4 pounds per acre should be added to the DNBP spray. In either case, the treatment should be applied immediately after the last hilling. Following this application, avoid working the soil for a period of 4 to 5 weeks, so as not to spoil the effect of the herbicide.

The foregoing treatments destroy annual weeds but do not affect either couch grass or other perennial plants which have already established themselves. For the destruction of these perennials, treatments may be applied either in the fall or in spring, as follows:

1. Treatment in the fall of the year preceding the growing of the potato crop may be applied in mid-August or in mid-September, when the couch grass is in full growth. The herbicide to use is DALAPON at the rate of 15 pounds of the commercial product to the acre, in 50 or more gallons of water. The land should be well ploughed 12 to 14 days after this treatment.

2. Treatment in the spring is applied in the same year as the crop, when the couch grass is about 6 inches high. The quantity of DALAPON in this case is restricted to 10 pounds per acre of the commercial product in at least 50 gallons of water. The field is ploughed 8 to 10 days after this treatment, and is then ready for potato planting.

Please note that herbicides are not yet recommended for potatoes grown in organic (muck) soil.

These grains should be supplemented with skim milk or, failing that, with a protein supplement for pigs. The minerals should be mixed with this feed at the rate of three to four per cent. Vitamins A and D are supplied by putting one tablespoonful of cod-liver oil into her feed every day. Constipation is feared in the case of pregnant sows: it causes unpleasant and sometimes costly complications at farrowing. It is a good idea to start feeding linseed oil meal in the sow's rations, three weeks before her litter is due. When in pig, sows must have exercise and they should also have clean water before them at all times. The farrowing pen should be clean, warm, and equipped with a guard-rail to prevent the little pigs from being crushed by the sow.

Shortly after their birth, the piglets should be helped (if necessary) to take their first suck from the sow. During the first two weeks, the young ones get all their nourishment from their mother's milk. A piglet is able to double its birth weight in these two weeks following birth. Hence the nursing sow should be able to give enough milk to maintain this rate of growth.

A young piglet quickly uses up the reserves of iron in its body and, if these are not made up, will soon show signs of anaemia and become stunted and liable to infestation by parasites. Iron can be supplied in the form of ferrous sulphate on the day after birth and, following that, once a week for three weeks. To give it, place as much ferrous sulphate as will go on a dime, on the tongue of each piglet.

At three weeks of age, it is time to give the young pigs a little chop made up of two parts of middlings and one part of sifted, ground oats. This mash may be fed with fresh, warm, skim milk at the rate of four pounds of milk per pound of mash. Shorts and oat groats are also used for feeding piglets. These feed-stuffs may be fed in a self-feeder and the skim milk given separately in a trough. Troughs in which milk and mash are fed should be kept very clean. Unsanitary conditions and want of cleanliness in the feeding of young pigs are often the cause of death.

Premature weaning is harmful to piglets, which should never be weaned until they are six weeks old. Those which suffer a setback at weaning time always cost more to raise to market weight.

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# Farmers in the News



New head offices for Sherbrooke and Granby Co-operatives. At left the new offices into which Granby Co-operative moved this spring and at right the new offices of the Sherbrooke Co-operative.

## Sherbrooke-Sawyerville Farmers Study Co-ops.

Left to right: D. J. MacMillan, Agronome Compton County; J. M. Milord, Fieldman Sherbrooke Co-op; Mrs. Verne Wilson, District Farm Forum Secretary; Carl Bailey, President District Farm Forum; Maurice Beaudry, Fieldman Coopérative Fédérée; Manager Gravel of the Sherbrooke Co-op: Picture was taken at a recent meeting of English farmers in the Sawyerville — Cookshire — Sherbrooke region who were studying co-operative development. The English farmers from the region have chartered a bus to visit Coopérative Fédérée facilities in Montreal on June 20th.



## FARMING EXPERIENCE FOR STUDENTS FROM UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

From time to time we receive requests from the governments of under-developed countries to provide training for their students. Some of these know practical agriculture in their own countries, but are totally unfamiliar with Canadian conditions. It is obviously necessary that such students have some first hand knowledge of agriculture in Canada in order to make the most use of the classroom and laboratory instruction.

It has occurred to us that some of our readers might be prepared to assist with the training of these students from distant lands by offering them the experience of doing farm work and sharing the experiences of Canadian farming. We would appreciate having a number of names and addresses on file so that we could, when necessary, make rapid arrangements for individual students by telephone with farm friends who had indicated that they would be prepared to help.

Accordingly, I am making an appeal for assistance with this worthwhile effort — and specifically, would appreciate hearing from people who would be prepared to consider taking students from other countries, irrespective of race or creed, for an apprenticeship on a Canadian farm for periods ranging from, perhaps two to five months, with or without wages, depending on the usefulness of the students.

It should be understood by those

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## Canadian Farmers Attend World Conference

Canadian farm delegates reporting from the meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers report that this meeting has called for an International Food Distribution Agency, which would use the world's surplus food capacity for assisting economic development as well as for emergency food needs. It is expected that surplus food distribution will be made through the United Nations or one of its agencies.

The United States has already promised to contribute to an International Food Distribution Agency. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has expressed a hope that the Canadian Government will do likewise. In reporting on the International Food Distribution Agency, President Hannam of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture stated that skim milk powder is one of the most badly needed forms of food for meeting hunger and called upon the Canadian Government for food distribution over-

seas. The I.F.A.P. conference endorsed the renewal next year of the International Wheat Agreement.

Canadian Farmers were represented by twelve delegates and observers.

## FORTY-SIX IN ONE YEAR

Forty-six piglets in one year — plus one day — is quite a record but this is the record of a two-year-old Yorkshire sow owned by twelve-year-old Irene Calkin of West Black Rock, Kings County.

Irene won the sow, Daisy Mae, by selling some subscriptions to The Maritime Farmer. On May 4th, 1960, the sow dropped fourteen piglets, on October 30th, thirteen, and on May 5th, this year, nineteen. Surely this must constitute some kind of a record and certainly should indicate that here is a sow family from which other breeding stock might well be obtained.



## The Early Settlement of Cowansville

This account of the early settlement of Cowansville was written by Miss Jessie Baker Ruiter, aged fourteen, as a school essay, and was published in the Second Report of the Missisquoi County Historical Society in 1907.

**NOTE:** Research since that date indicates that Jacob Ruiter came to Philipsburg as a child with his parents and later proceeded from Philipsburg to Cowansville.

**E**ARLY in the year 1802, Captain Jacob Ruiter sailed from the State of New York, up the beautiful Lake of Champlain, with his young wife. He landed at Missisquoi Bay, at the village now known as Phillipsburg. Leaving his wife there, he made his way through the forest to prospect a grant of land given him by the Canadian Government, this section of land comprising what is now the village of Cowansville, and running westerly nearly to Fordyce Corner. Having located his claim, he proceeded to erect a temporary dwelling-house on the lot which is now at the rear end of the Ottawa Hotel, nearly back of the small building occupied by James O. Dean's confectionery and bicycle shop. Cold weather coming on, he returned to Phillipsburg to spend the winter there with his family. In the spring he returned to this village bringing his wife and infant son on horseback, this being the only way of travelling at that time. As there were no roads, they had to follow the marks made on the trees the previous year, commonly known as the "blazed trail." Mr. Ruiter then commenced to hew himself out a home in the forest. On March 29th, 1804, another son was added to the family, which was the first white child born in Cowansville, and was afterwards known as the late Philip Ruiter. In the course of time, four sons and three daughters were born, thus making a family of nine children. Game was very bountiful at that time, so that their larder was well filled. It is also said that fish was then abundant in the Yamas-ka River, so plentiful in fact, that the mother of the young family often used to start her fire in the morning, and go down to the river's edge and catch a salmon large enough to give the family a breakfast by the time the kettle on the stove was boiling, but other provisions were scarce. About the only grain was Indian corn, and as there

were no mills nearer than Frelighsburg, they had to tie bags of corn on the back of an ox, and lead him through the woods, which meant a two day's trip. At that time a trip to Montreal by oxen on a sled in summer took from four to six days instead of two hours as at the present time.

The only way the pioneers had of securing money to buy the necessities of life was when clearing up their land they gathered the ashes which remained, leached them, and boiled the lye down to a kind of salts, or potash, for which they found a market in Montreal. One of Captain J. Ruiter's sons, Jacob, settled near Adamsville, and built a mill, the first on record in these parts. His oldest son, John, had the land farthest west, now owned by Messrs. John and Henry Jones. He built a house, now occupied by John Jones, after his first wooden house was burned to the ground. Another son, Philip, had the next farm east towards Cowansville. To his daughter, Eliza, who married William Stevenson, he gave fifty acres of land adjoining and east of Philip's, while Nelson, another son, owned and cleared up the farm on River Street now owned by Arthur Ruiter. He was always interested in things tending to the welfare of the village of Cowansville, and when it was incorporated, he was for many years a councillor. He died at a ripe old age on the farm where he started life, leaving a family of three sons and four daughters.

His son George owned the south side of the river, and his house was where the residence of Mr. G. K. Nesbitt now stands. He also gave the present site of building to Trinity Church. He was one of the first to open a store and harness shop. The late Hiram Traver married another daughter, Evelina,



Main Street, Cowansville, around 1900, showing board sidewalks and the Eureka Block where the Bank of Commerce is now located.

and built the white house opposite Mr. Nesbitt's, now owned by Dr. Oliver and used as a tenement house. Some years later he built a shoe shop between that and the residence of Mr. F. P. Arsenault, which he also built. He was the first one to open a shoe shop, which he attended for a number of years. Later he built the brick building used as a tenement and owned by Mr. W. S. Cotton, on the corner of the south side of the bridge, and opened up a store which he kept for a few years, finally selling his stock to a young firm. He retired to a farm near Mansonville, where he died some years ago.

Captain Ruiter's youngest son, James, owned the land on the north side of the river, keeping hotel for a time in his brother George's house, on the present site of Mr. Nesbitt's residence. He built the brick building now owned by Messrs. Strange and Nye, and kept hotel for many years. By this time Cowansville was beginning to be quite a little village. It boasted of two hotels, one owned by James Ruiter, and the other by Mr. W. H. Kathan, on the site of a portion of the present Ottawa Hotel.

Mr. Peter Cowan was the first postmaster and storekeeper in Cowansville. He was a Scotchman by birth, and came to this place about seventy years ago, a young man, with his young wife, a Miss Hackett. They started life here, amid the hardships of a new country, his first home being in the house now owned and occupied by Mr. Charles Gleason. He built the old Eureka Block, the south end, as far as the tower being used for store and post office, while the north end was used for a horse-shed. Mr. Cowan was a good influential and upright man in his dealings with the public, and was con-

(Continued on page 18)



# The Country Lane

## POINT OF RECALL

*If I could probe a rosebud's heart  
And find its key to blooming,  
Or pressure petals to exert  
Their secret of perfuming;*

*Could I divine from the mockingbird  
The reason for his singing  
In darkness; or could I bombard  
From earth its cause for bringing*

*Such full, exquisite joy to me,  
I would not dare! To blunder  
Beyond the boundary would destroy  
The magic wand of wonder.*

— Jean MERGARD

## INTO THE STONE

*On the way to a woman, I give  
My heart all the way into moonlight.  
Now down from all sides it is beating.  
The moon turns around in the fix  
Of its light; its other side totally shines.  
Like the dead, I have newly arisen,  
Amazed by the light I can throw.  
Stand waiting, my love, where you are.*

*For slowly amazed I come forward  
From my bed through the land between,  
Through the stone held in air by my heartbeat.  
My thin flesh is shed by my shadow;  
My hair has turned white with a thought.  
No thing that shall die as I step  
May fall, or not sing of rebirth.  
Very far from myself I come toward you.*

*In the fire of the sun, dead-locked  
With the moon's new face in its glory,  
I see by the dark side of light.  
I am he who I should have become.  
A bird that had died overhead  
Sings a song to sustain him forever.  
Elsewhere I have dreamed of my birth.  
And come from my death as I dreamed;*

*Each time, the moon has burned backward.  
Each time, my heart has gone from me  
And shook the bright sun from the moonlight.  
Each time, a woman has called.  
And my breath come to life in her singing.  
Once more I come home from my ghost.  
I give up my father and mother;  
My own love has raised up my limbs:*

*I take my deep heart from the air.  
The road like a woman is singing.  
It sings with what makes my heart beat.  
In the air, and the moon turn around.  
The dead have their chance in my body.  
The stars are drawn into their myths.  
I bear nothing but moonlight upon me.  
I am known; I know my love.*

— James DICKEY



## STARLING

*I heard a starling talking  
Expectantly of spring.  
He spread his feathers to the sun  
And wished that he could sing.*

*You doubt my knowledge of the tongue  
That starlings speak together?  
You doubt that starlings really can  
Anticipate the weather?*

*But I have seen the message come,  
In March, to man and bird,  
A vernal promise from the sun,  
And I know what I heard.*

*I heard him quite distinctly  
As I stalked along,  
A starling quoting excerpts  
From a robin's song!*

— G. P. HAWKE,  
Farnham, P. Q.

## COMPARISONS

*The parking meter a friendly ghost  
May well be of the hitching post;  
A moving car with a megaphone  
Town Crier may seem in modern tone.*

*Farm products hide 'neath cellophane:  
Enhanced? Disguised? Well, seldom plain.  
Machines that sell, and giant stores;  
(Even in Main Street traffic roars!)*

*Thus changes, parallels, appear;  
Evoke approval,—or a tear;  
Cause queries as to what comes next,  
Make transience a ready text.*

*But fine unaltered such as these:  
A small girl's doll, a row of trees,  
A freckled boy with fishing rod,  
A mothers's love and faith in God*

— Olive SANBORN RUBEN

## MONTREAL

THE making of a Man is like a variegated Mosaic patterns are formed that can be seen simultaneously their independent tessera and as unities of interest. is the kind of work that can always be added to, which is enriched by additions of color and varied shapes.

— ANON



# What You Should Know About Home Economics As A Career

By Prof. HELEN YOUNG

School of Household Science.



Mrs. Helen Young and Miss Helen Neilson, Director of the School of Household Science, shown in the living room of the Home Management House in which all Home Economic students spend a training period during their term at Macdonald College.

Are you interested in a good education and a career? Do you have a daughter in high school who is undecided about her future plans for education and a job? Have you given any thought to Home Economics as a choice of college course? Home Economics offers an excellent answer to these questions.

Home Economics in college is primarily a science education. The emphasis on science makes it necessary for a girl to have good scholastic ability, with an interest in chemistry, physics, mathematics and biology as well as English, economics and psychology. It is not enough for a girl to enjoy "cooking and sewing". She must be able to understand and pass all of

the above mentioned subjects.

The aim of nearly every girl is to marry the man of her choice. It has been said that education is wasted on a girl, but a woman's role in society to-day is better filled by a girl with a good education. Besides making her a more interesting and enlightened person, the academic subjects along with courses in foods, nutrition, textiles, clothing and home management help to make a young woman a better homemaker.

There is and should be a great stress on service to the community and to the home — the bases of

our society. Home Economics education provides the knowledge and improves the ability for a girl to give this much needed service to strengthen the home and community whether she is a homemaker or a career girl.

Many home economics students have chosen the profession of dietetics as one area in which they can be of service to their fellow man.

Dietitians are employed in hospitals, commercial restaurants, and by companies which provide meal services to their employees. Hospital dietitians have become part of the medical team — doctor, dietitian and nurse — which works together in the treatment of the patient. They contribute to many aspects of hospital work — to public relations by serving nutritious, appetizing and attractive meals, and carefully controlling operational costs.

For the girl who loves children and has a desire to teach, there are positions in the elementary and high schools of the Province. In the Province of Quebec, home economics is taught in grades six to eleven inclusive. The rewards of service to the community and of instructing the youth in better living result in this choice of career.

Presently the positions open for home economics graduates are numerous. For example, a radio and television station is seeking a girl with home economics training to



Miss Elizabeth Forrester of Ormstown, who obtained the highest standing in the class of '61, Home Economics, shown in one of the labs at Macdonald. Picture illustrates the place of chemistry in the Home Economics course.



prepare programmes of interest to women. A position in research and development of flour products is open with no one to fill the vacancy. The public demands the services of home economists and the number of girls available falls far short of the demand. The high marriage rate in this profession could be a reason for this lack of personnel as men know a good person when they see one, and a good home economist becomes a good homemaker.

Magazines and newspapers require editors with Home Economics background to write copy for their women's pages. Recipes and home management topics are prepared for these publications.

Government agencies, at local, provincial and federal levels, all employ home economists. The nutrition division of health departments, extension services, agricultural marketing division and fisheries branch require girls to do research on various aspects of home-making and then prepare demonstrations, publications and films to educate the public on the best ways of using products and services to improve health and standard of living.

Dominion-provincial bursaries are available for girls desiring to enter college. With high scholastic achievement in the first year of university other means of help become open to the deserving and conscientious student which will allow her to continue her course.

Information about home economics and Macdonald College, may be obtained from School of Household Science or The Assistant Registrar, Macdonald College.

### THE EARLY SETTLEMENT

(Continued from page 15)

nected with the young town's welfare.

Quite a number of prominent men started their business career in Mr. Cowan's employ; for instance, the late Col. A. B. Foster, who built and operated our present railway; also the late David Brown, who was afterwards Sheriff of the county, and many others later. Mr. Cowan retired from his store and farmed for many years on the farm known as Willow Brooke, now owned by his son-in-law, Hon. G. B. Baker. He built the present house which was lately occupied by Mr. S. S. Swasey, and spent his last days there. He was Sheriff of the District for several years, which office he held until his death. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters. The daughters are

now living, the eldest, Mrs. George B. Baker (Senator), the younger, Mrs. Charles Ruiter. The sons are all dead. The town was named after Mr. Cowan, changed from Nelsonville, which was the name of the town originally called by Captain Ruiter after Lord Nelson, of whom he was a great admirer.

The first church in Cowansville was built by the Congregation denomination, on the site of their present church, in the year 1852, fifty-four years ago. The land was donated by Captain Ruiter for a church, either a Presbyterian or Church of England, whichever would take advantage of the offer and build first. As neither had taken any steps at the above date, Rev. R. D. McConnel, a Congregational minister from Brome Corner, took advantage of the offer, and secured the services of the late Freeman Eldridge, who was a builder and contractor.

### CONTROL CORN BORER

Sevin, a new insecticide, is recommended for controlling the European corn borer in sweet corn in Quebec.

Corn plants treated with it can be safely fed to livestock seven days after the last application, states M. Hudon of the Canada Department of Agriculture's Research Laboratory at St. Jean, Quebec.

A rate of three pounds of 50 per cent wettable powder per acre and two applications, a week apart in early July, give satisfactory control.

Cobs from heavily infested corn receiving this treatment in 1959 were 91 per cent marketable. In 1960, when the infestation was lighter, 98 per cent were marketable.

The insecticides DDT, heptachlor, toxaphene and endrin can be used when the corn plants are not to be fed to livestock.

Ryania can be used when the corn plants are to be fed to livestock. However, it is expensive and the high dosages of wettable powder required may clog the spray nozzles.

### FARMING EXPERIENCE

(Continued from page 14)

volunteering that before they are asked to accept any particular students, they will be given as much information as possible about the students, they will not be under the obligation to accept any particular student, and may, without embarrassment, indicate that they cannot accept a student, if it

### 4-H NEEDS YOU — THE PARENTS

THE 4-H movement is growing and getting better all the time. It is a movement that needs direction and support from many sources. One of the most important, yet the least emphasized, is the role of parents.

Unless a parent is showing an interest in his child's 4-H work, the boy or girl or the club will never make the most of the opportunities presented by 4-H. The parent is the closest person to the member and as a result can have the greatest influence on how well a project is undertaken and the amount of interest the member shows in his club. Education begins at home and if 4-H is an integral part of rural education then time spent by the parents, even when time is scarce, will enable the 4-H programme to do a better job all round.

Leaders in 4-H require parental co-operation. In a U.S. Dept. of Agriculture research project it was found that there were six main ways in which parents could take part.

1. Encourage their children to do good 4-H project work.
2. Give helpful supervision and instruction to their children in carrying out 4-H projects.
3. Tell neighbours and others in the community about 4-H club work.
4. Make 4-H club work a topic of family conversation.
5. Provide the money necessary to enable their children to finance a club project.
6. Attend and provide transportation for 4-H club members to community 4-H events.

The parent has an important duty to perform in the future of his children. The 4-H is only one aspect but it is a strong and worthwhile one.

interferes with family or vacation arrangements at the time the arrangement is proposed.

The matter comes up at this particular time because we have received a request to find such in-the-farm training, for perhaps two months this fall, for two students from Tanganyika who will enroll in the Diploma Course.

I would be glad to hear from individuals who were prepared to help in these and other cases in the future.

Yours sincerely,

H. G. Dion,

Dean, Faculty of Agriculture





# The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE  
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



## FACTS! FINGERS! FUN! — 1961

Another year, another Course. Forty-five ladies have returned home after the annual Leadership Course at Macdonald College. As usual they came from east to west, and north to south of the province.

The morning classes were in Horticulture, Smocking and Posters. Mr. Roht of the College staff, lectured on house plants, 'slippin', landscaping etc. Mrs. Wells, QWI technician, taught smocking, while Ruth Runnells, QWI technician, and her class made posters for the Jubilee exhibit. In the afternoon Mrs. Zarkadas of the Household Science staff took up the study of Nutrition, and Mrs. Poirier, QWI member from Harwood WI, helped her class with their problems in speaking French. Due to the illness of Mrs. MacFarlane, the Music class had to be cancelled.

Mrs. Ossington conducted two evening sessions on QWI work, citing the responsibilities and compensations of being a member of an Institute. Miss B. Jacques of the College staff gave a very interesting demonstration on natural dyes, using pine cones, weeds and bark etc. Mr. John Miller of the National Film Board gave a talk on the use of films in meetings, illustrating with extracts from films.

Tours included the Extension Department, libraries and greenhouses. Films were shown, including the RCMP Musical Ride.

Aside from this busy schedule, the ladies found time to have sing-songs, square dances and exercise

which involved lying on the floor, some were inclined to stay there.

Besides our own two new Institute members from Notre Dame du Nord, four other Indian ladies from Pierreville and Restigouche reservations attended the course under the sponsorship of the Indian Affairs branch. They were all faithful students at classes and contributed immensely to the evening entertainments. Mrs. Stanger sang two songs and although none but the Indians could understand the words, they were enthusiastically received. They also demonstrated two dances, one the Blanket Dance, accompanied by Mrs. Martin, who proved that a coffee table or the bottom of a waste basket were equally good as drums.

The members were billeted in Laird Hall and enjoyed living in the beautiful new building. Ste. Anne's WI came to the rescue and provided 'bedtime snacks' saving the ladies the nightly trip downtown.

## FROM THE OFFICE

Would the delegates please come prepared to take back with them, if possible, the exhibits sent from their branch or county for the Jubilee Exhibit.

## BOOKLET ON GARDEN PESTS

A new booklet describing the control of garden pests has just been published by the Quebec Department of Agriculture. This publication contains precise, practical advice and instructions, the authors have recommended only those pesticides and other such products which are easy to obtain and which have proved to be effective. Unless garden pests are checked, they slow down and sometimes kill plants.

The booklet called "Guide for the Protection of the Home Garden", may be obtained by writing to the Information and Research Service, Quebec Department of Agriculture, at Quebec City, or 306 Craig Street East, Montreal. The publication No. is 239A.



W. I. Brownsburg had a sewing course for high school girls Easter week.



Brownsburg fashion show after week's course. Mrs. T. Zimmer, President, commented.



Sewing class under the supervision of Mrs. Wells at Mrs. E. Keddy's home, Hemmingford, April 24th to 28th.



W.I. East Clifton ladies enjoyed a week's sewing course given by Mrs. Wells, April 17th to 24th.



Upper Lachute ladies sewing course under supervision of Mrs. Wells, April 3rd to 7th.



# The Month With The W. I.

**N**EARLY EVERY branch had a program on Agriculture this month, with the ever popular sale or exchange of slips, bulbs and seeds. County Annual meetings are mentioned frequently, and I was pleased to note that many branches are carrying on their School Fairs by buying their own seeds. Donations were numerous as usual, principally to the Red Cross, the Cancer Society, Hospitals, dental clinics, school prizes, but let us not forget our own "Pennies For Friendship."

## ARGENTEUIL:

ARUNDEL decided to cancel their School Fair, and BROWNSBURG held a banquet to celebrate their 35th Anniversary. This was catered to by Frontier W.I. members. DALESVILLE entertained the County Meeting with Mrs. Harvey as honoured guest. FRONTIER gave ideas for caring for House Plants and heard a talk given by Mr. R. Wilson of C.I.P. on "Conservation." Nature slides were also shown. JERUSALEM-BETHANY had Mr. Ross Oswald as guest speaker. Mr. Oswald is the local 4H Club leader, and he gave a resume of work done by the club, and showed pictures of local Fairs. LAKEFIELD have invited Milles Isles as their guests to a demonstration by Miss McOuat. MILLES ISLES gave a donation towards prizes at Morin Heights School, and heard a reading by the Agriculture convener on "Pesticides." MORIN HEIGHTS saw a film on "Farming on Show," a trip to the Botanical Gardens, and an exchange of slips and bulbs. PIONEER enjoyed a talk on how to make lawns, and the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers, given by Mr. Paulsen. UPPER LACHUTE-EAST END heard Mrs. Emmett, President of Lachute Garden Club speak of the importance of good soil and fertilizers. They report an excellent sewing course given by Mrs. Wells.

## BONAVENTURE:

BLACK CAPE has made application under the "Foster Parents Plan" to adopt a refugee child, the preference was for a girl, but age and nationality were not specified. After a discussion on "Physical Fitness in our School" a donation was voted for playground equipment. MARCIL levied a fine of 25¢ on members unable to recite the Mary Stewart Collect. A Soup Fund report showed that approximately \$300 was spent on this worthy project. With soup served

from January to March at the Shigawake - Port Daniel School. PORT DANIEL had a cookie sale and made plans for entertaining the County Convention. RESTIGOUCHE heard papers presented by their conveners of Agriculture, Education and Home Economics.

## BROME:

AUSTIN added some folding chairs and new curtains to their Hall. KNOWLTON'S LANDING enjoyed a Sugar Party and a Record Hop. SOUTH BOLTON gave a year's subscription to the local newspaper to a Charter Member who is 94 years old. A Chicken Pie Supper added to the funds. SUTTON held a Millinery Course and painted their Picnic table, and ABERCORN also had a Millinery course, and completed articles for the Salada Competition.

## CHATEAUGUAY - HUNTINGDON:

AUBREY-RIVERFIELD had a sale of plants and cooking, and exchanged favourite recipes. DEWITTVILLE held a Spring Dance and a sale of nearly new childrens' clothing. Mrs. C. Bryson spoke on how we could gain the most pleasure from our gardens and house plants. DUNDEE had a card party and sent cotton to the Cancer Society. FRANKLIN CENTRE held a benefit dance at the school, and also a Public Speaking contest, to which they donated the prizes. Items from the Federated News were read and discussed. HEMMINGFORD presented a Life Membership to Mrs. F. Greer and HOWICK heard ideas on how to save time and money. Mrs. W. Hamilton demonstrated the preparation of a hot crusty loaf sandwich, and a donation was made towards the cost of sending a student to the United Nations Seminar. HUNTINGDON had Mr. Bob Reid as guest speaker, his subject being—Bugs and the Insecticides to Combat them, and ORMSTOWN heard a paper entitled "Outlines of Citizenship."

## COMPTON:

BROOKBURY catered for a wedding and BURY remembered 26 sick and shut-in friends at Easter with gifts. Mrs. G. Parsons, convener of Historical research conducted a quiz on notable persons in AC-WW, FWIC, W.I. and Political and Educational work. CANTERBURY honoured Mrs. Mary Smith with a Life Membership. A paper drive was held and members reminded to bring their Pennies for Friendship to the Annual meeting. COOKSHIRE enjoyed a talk given by Mr. W. S. Richardson of the Experimental Farm in Lennoxville, on the purpose and help given to farmers in all Provinces. A donation was given to Cooshire High School to help send a student to the U.N. Seminar, and a course in cooking given by Miss McOuat. EAST ANGUS heard a talk on Life Insurance given by Mrs. Gordon Clark. Hats were made from materials found in the kitchen, with prizes won by Mrs. R. Gray and Miss E. McLellan. The convener of Education, Mrs. R. Gray gave a reading entitled "Stinging Congo Tale" and cotton was sent to the Cancer Society. EAST CLIFTON attended the opening of the newly completed Sawyerville High School. Clothing was sent to the U.S.C. and the Cecil Memorial Home. A paper on farm diseases was read by Mrs. Gordon French, convener of Agriculture, after which there was a group discussion. A dressmaking course was given by Mrs. Wells, and a paper drive held. SCOTSTOWN brought in Pennies for Friendship and



Taken at Brome County W.I. Annual Convention held at Austin. Left to right: Mrs. McGibbon, 2nd Provincial Vice-President; Mrs. Russell, Brome County's retiring President; Mrs. Lee, Brome County Secretary.



clothing for the Save the Children Fund. Cookbooks on maple products were given out, and some Hasting Notes sent to a charter member now living in England.

#### **GASPE:**

WAKEHAM had a rummage sale, and a reading by the Agriculture convener "How potatoes are sprouted and cut for planting an early crop." Seeds were ordered for school children.

#### **GATINEAU:**

AYLMER EAST heard an account of Mrs. Ellard's trip to Vancouver, where she was on a panel at the annual meeting of the Canadian Assoc. of Broadcasters. A contest on "Grains" and their different weights per bushel was held, and Mrs. B. McLean spoke on soil formation. EARDLEY Mrs. S. Robinson read a paper with an interesting title—"Tongue Control." KAZABAZUA discussed the Quebec Hospital Insurance and received literature on this. Help was given to a family whose home was burned. LOWER EARDLEY Mrs. H. Olmsted gave a reading—"Geese help the Strawberry Patch," and conducted a contest on local names which was won by Mrs. W. Hansen and Mrs. G. Fuller. "Tips worth their Salt" were given by Mrs. A. Kerr, and the "Labour Force" by Mrs. G. Davis and Mrs. B. Jamieson recommended "Ice Water for Burns" in a paper she read. RUPERT's roll call was "How to cure the Wrinkles." A card party was held, and work done at the local cemetery. WRIGHT had a demonstration on button-hole making, given by their convener of Home Economics, Mrs. F. Downey, who afterwards had a contest on button-holes which was won by Mrs. E. Kelly, Mrs. F. Moore and Mrs. R. Stevenson. Miss I. Derby read an article on Car Safety Belts, and W. I. Seals were ordered.

#### **JACQUES CARTIER:**

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE presented a set of table mats to Miss M. O'Mullen who is going to England, where she will be married.

#### **MISSISQUOI:**

COWANSVILLE purchased a Gift Coupon, and DUNHAM sent a quilt and a layette to a needy mother. Mrs. J. Berard spoke on the kinds of flowers that are poisonous if eaten, and Mrs. Cutts spoke on the education and progress of Indians, and told of the high percentage of illiterate English speaking people in the Province. FORDYCE went French at their meeting. The president Mrs. D. Dryden opened the meeting in French, and the roll call was "Speak a Sentence in French." Mrs. M. Lewis read—"What I want the school to do for my Child." STANBRIDGE EAST had an agricultural contest—"Farm Tool and Implement." Wool to be made up into babies sweaters for U.S.C. was given out.

#### **PAPINEAU:**

LOCHABER presented a gift to the oldest member of the Institute on her 81st birthday. Mrs. R. MacLachlan, the lady in question has been an active member since this branch was organized.

#### **PONTIAC:**

CLARENDON heard a reading of the history of their branch, and ELMSIDE entertained the Grandmothers of the community to a showing of coloured slides and a social time. The roll call was answered with an article for sale, and many lovely things were displayed and sold. QUYON celebrated their 15th Anniversary with a dinner, and presented pins to three members with 10 years membership. A talk on Juvenile Delinquency was heard, and plans made for a Civil Defense Meeting. STARK CORNERS are collecting I.G.A. cash tapes.

#### **RICHMOND:**

CLEVELAND had a "Know your Flowers" contest conducted by Mrs. G. Fletcher. DENNISON MILLS are to have a suggestion box at their next meeting. A contest to identify vegetable seeds was won by Miss G. Philbrick. A flower box contest, a quilt, card parties to send a delegate to Macdonald, and a travelling apron are projects of this branch. GORE members swapped articles worth 50¢, and held a sale of remnants. MELBOURNE RIDGE gave out seeds, potatoes, and programmes for their School Fair. RICHMOND YOUNG WOMEN'S had a cookie contest, and afterwards sold the entries. Remnants were also sold. SPOONER POND have completed an applique quilt. Silver dollars were given to first grandchildren of two members. A Resolution was formed, re the non-observance of Good Friday in local stores. Many stores transact business on this holiday. SHIPTON exchanged used patterns. A dance was held to raise money for School Fair prizes. Mrs. G. Harris read articles from the S.P.C.A. paper on the progress made for the humane slaughter of animals, and on wild animals in wayside zoos.

#### **ROUVILLE:**

ABBOTSFORD report a pleasant visit with Mrs. Ellard, who spoke on "Our Business in the Q.W.I." An account of Mrs. Ellard's visit to Vancouver was read.

#### **SHEFFORD:**

GRANBY HILL had an exchange of seeds, slips and bulbs, and their roll call was "A Garden Pest and How to Get Rid of It." GRANBY WEST heard a reading of the history of their branch, and busy fingers made place cards and favor baskets for the annual meeting. WATERLOO-WARDEN had a demonstration of Needlepoint. Their roll call was "Name a breed of poultry, and describe it," and they had a silent auction of seeds, slips and bulbs.

#### **SHERBROOKE:**

ASCOT report only routine business at their annual meeting. BELVIDERE heard a talk on "Publicity" given by Mrs. Gordon Richards, who also presented a flag to the branch. An old-fashioned Spelling Bee was held. BROMPTON ROAD were interested to hear an account of Manitoba's 50th Anniversary. A gift was presented to Mrs. N. Hatch, retiring treasurer, and a 15 minute sing-song enjoyed (this is a regular part of the meeting). LENNOXVILLE had an exhibition of antiques, with their histories explained, and a childhood picture contest. A card party was held and a 2 week tailoring course completed. A gift was presented to a new baby. MILBY collected a fine sum for the Cancer Society; each member gave a one minute speech, and several shut-ins were remembered. The floating prize was won by little Ross Kirby, aged 2 years.

#### **STANSTEAD:**

AYERS CLIFF read an article on the coming census. BEEBE heard an address on the "Hopi Indians of N. E. Arizona." A sale of Mother's Day flowers was held, and work is being done on weaving looms. This branch has a special fund for members wishing to attend the Jubilee. HATLEY CENTRE had a mystery parcel sale and MINTON report only their annual meeting. STANSTEAD NORTH heard a paper on the history of Acadia, and the establishment of a museum at Grandpre. A successful leather work and glove making course was held. TOMIFOBIA are sponsoring a "Packing your Freezer" demonstration. WAYS MILLS are making quilts for the Dixville Home for Retarded Children. This branch keeps a hospital bed for loan or rent.



# The College Page

## STAFF RETIREMENTS

Left to right: Professor and Mrs. Malloch, Miss Rita Neijzen and Mrs. Helen Young shown at a farewell party given in their honour. Professor Malloch is retiring after fifteen years service in the Department of Agricultural Engineering where he was Assistant Professor and gave instruction in drafting, farm machinery, spraying and dusting machinery, etc. Miss Neijzen was an instructor in the Handicraft Department for five years. Mrs. Young is retiring from the staff of the School of Household Science after teaching there the past six years.



## MACDONALD WOODSMEN SHINE

TWO teams of woodsmen from Macdonald College took part in a rugged two-day contest at Paul Smith College in the Adirondacks, May 6th and 7th. Ten teams took part in the comprehensive contest which involved bait-casting, fly-casting, pulp-throwing, log-rolling, scoot loading, tree felling, a mile and a half pack-board race, Swede sawing, fire building, crosscut sawing, speed chopping, wood splitting, doubles canoe racing, and canoe singles with portage.

The two Macdonald teams were made up of Dave Marsh, Don Nickless, Jack McAllister, Wesley Larocque, Bob Balcom, Bob Sanford, and Don Robinson, Bob Cotnam, Charlie Barnes, Wayne Bogie, Mike Kenney and Glen Hadley. Garry Skillen also accompanied the group and considerably strengthened the Westpoint team which arrived short one man.

All events involved the six team members and Macdonald acquitted itself extremely well. Several events were new—pulp throwing using a pulp hook, and scoot loading. Tree felling involved dropping a 12 inch 60 foot white birch complete with crown onto a 1 inch stake set out by the contestants. Both Macdonald teams were successful in hitting their stakes and gained a first place tie for this event. In the speed-chopping events the U.S. colleges use short-handled axes and stand on the 10" x 10" cant which calls for a specialized but rapid cutting technique. Macdonald Col-



Wayne Bogie and Mike Kenney scoot loading. This calls for rolling 3 logs on to a platform. The cant hook cannot be let go at any time during this event.

lege was third in this event using long-handled axes. Nicholls College and Paul Smith teams were made up of forestry students and had obviously spent many weeks training for this contest. Other colleges taking part were Westpoint Military Academy, Dartmouth and Middlebury College.

The final standing was Paul Smith A team first; Nicholls A team second; Paul Smith B team; third, Macdonald B. team fourth; Nicholls B team fifth, and Macdonald A team sixth, followed by Dartmouth, Westpoint and Middlebury. Macdonald won firsts in ca-

noe portaging, tree felling and fire building. Macdonald also did well in the Swede sawing which they lost to Paul Smith by 1 second; and the wood-splitting in which they placed second. This involves the splitting of 10- 3 foot bolts of white birch by 3 team members chopping consecutively.

The packboard race, a gruelling mile and a half run carrying 50 lbs. of sand through woods, up steep hills and across muskeg, was the final event of the first day finishing at about 7:30 in the evening. Macdonald placed third and fifth in this endurance test.



# MACDONALD COLLEGE

## BETTER FARMING DAY

### Thursday, July 6, 1961

#### Programme

10:00 A.M.      Registration  
Talks — get acquainted with the college  
Films — on fertilizer, seed, swine  
Tours — of barns, farm, plots  
Display — Selected Machinery

Free Bar-B-Q for all visitors registered for the day

Welcome by Dean H. G. Dion

Address — WORLD SEED YEAR — its object & purpose  
Mr. W. Henderson, Canadian Seed Growers' Association

#### **Demonstrations showing**

- Recommended seed varieties (oats, barley, corn)
- Commercial vs. certified seed
- Varieties of fruits and vegetables developed at Macdonald
- Experimental work on disease free strawberries
- Determination of the feeding value of forages using the Nutritive Value Index

#### **LADIES' SPECIAL PROGRAMME**

**ORGANIZE GROUP TRAVEL TO MACDONALD  
COLLEGE THROUGH YOUR AGRONOME**

**ALL WELCOME**





## THE NEW FOX FORAGE HARVESTER

- Large drive wheels, well forward, support a large part of the machine weight, thus providing better traction and more buoyancy in wet or marshy land. An exclusive characteristic of FOX.

- 6 foot swath pick-up.

- 7 foot cutting bar

- Brakes on each forward wheel for sharp turns and narrow gateways.

### SELF-PROPELLED

The new self-propelled Fox Forage Harvester surpasses anything on the market in **quality, power, up-keep, and handling ability.**

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